

Approved For Release 2008/01/29 : CIA-RDP83-00418R007600310001-2

**Page Denied**

Approved For Release 2008/01/29 : CIA-RDP83-00418R007600310001-2

STATE

OCR

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

3008328

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L  
NOFORN

PROCESSING COPY

25X1

COUNTRY North Korea  
SUBJECT Living Conditions in a  
Farm Cooperative

REPORT

DATE DISTR. 30 November 1956

NO. PAGES 1

REQUIREMENT  
NO. RD

REFERENCES

25X1

DATE OF  
INFO.PLACE &  
DATE ACQ.

This is UNEVALUATED Information

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L  
NOFORN

STATE	@x	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC	OCI@x	ORR@x	OCR@x
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)									

*Attach*

25X1

Political Indoctrination

1. [redacted] political education at the study meetings of the K8rimsang Party Cell Committee, located at YD 1379 in K8rimsang [Tongnim-ni, Mundok-kun, Pyongan-namdo], up [redacted] The general subjects of these study meetings were 1) elimination of bureaucracy from among party members; 2) party members should be spiritually armed with Marx-Leninism; and 3) party members should set the example by properly carrying out their tasks. The study meetings were conducted by KANG Chong-sop (NTA), the chief propagandist of the K8rimsang Democratic People's League, and were held at the Propaganda Office of the local youth league. The number of persons attending these meetings was approximately 30. During the course of the meeting the participants took notes. 25X1
2. [redacted] fishing aboard the Mudong-ho, a fishing boat belonging to the K8rimsang Farm Cooperative. During this period, [redacted] most of [redacted] time aboard the boat, returning home once or twice a month to repair fishing nets. [redacted] no time to attend study meetings. 25X1  
25X1  
25X1
3. The political study meetings were usually held on Sundays and began at 1900 hours. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] 25X1

Non-Communist Activities

4. Since the organization of the farm cooperative in January 1955, the people in the local area were so pressed by work that they had virtually no time for rest. While the Communist advocate an eight (8)-hour day, in reality, the farmers must work dawn to dusk. Their work schedule was so difficult that they didn't even have time to do their washing, and most housewives pretended to be sick in order to do their washing, but then the cooperative officials demanded medical certificates for time off because of sickness. In addition, each member of the cooperative was assigned a specific amount of work to be done in a set period of time, and if one should fail to meet this deadline, he was subject to the reprimand of the cooperative. Because of these facts, [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] most North Korean farmers inwardly oppose the current North Korean government policies. 25X1
5. [redacted] one of the difficulties among party members is their quarrelling amongst themselves. [redacted] YI Chun-hwa (NTA) [redacted] a party member living in K8rimsang, and KIM Kon-sik (NTA) [redacted], a crop estimator also living in K8rimsang, quarreled, when YI complained of the unfair estimation of his crops, and demanded a re-estimation. However, following the reestimation of YI's crops to satisfy his complaint, the real difficulty arose when the entire village demanded that their crops also be reestimated. This KIM refused to do, and YI and KIM just barely escaped the wrath of the local party officials by pledging not to quarrel again. 25X1  
25X1  
25X1
6. The party leader advocate that party members should assist one another, but this is not the case in practice. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] 25X1

25X1

- [REDACTED]
7. In North Korea, [REDACTED] did not have sufficient food for his family no matter how hard they worked, and for this reason he held the Government in contempt. There were many other who were living under much the same conditions [REDACTED] they too must have felt the same about the Government. The party leader, including the leaders of the district people's committee, neighborhood chiefs, and crop estimators were all living on rice, while the rank and file party members and non-party members were forced to live on soup. [REDACTED] those able to have rice must have gotten it through dishonest incomes gained from the improper and unfair estimation of crops.
8. The leaders in Tongnim-ni including HAN Kwan-sik (NTA), the chairman of the district people's committee; O Chang-sik and CHONG Yong-chöng (NTA), vice-chairmen of the people's committee; NAM Söng-chün, the village guide; KO Yöng-pong (NTA) [REDACTED] the chairman of the Kõrimsang Party Cell Committee and the chief crop estimator; CHONG Chün-kün (NTA) [REDACTED] and CHOE Tong-ün (NTA) [REDACTED], both crops estimators; and AN Chi-sik (NTA) [REDACTED] the chairman of the district Farmers' League all propagated that Communism makes all people equally prosperous. But this was nothing more than lip-service. These people were living on rice while other party-members and non-party members were living on soup.
9. To induce the people into joining the Labor Party, SIN In-töök, the chairman of the district party cell committee and KANG Chöng-söp, the chief propagandist of the democratic youth league in the area, said, "The sons and daughters of the party member can go to any school up to and including universities, free of charges. Party members and their families will be given free medical treatment at the expense of the party cell organization when they fall badly ill. They will be subject to no prejudice if and when they get jobs in the cities". In reality however, even the party member is not able to educate his sons and daughters, nor is he able to receive free medical treatment for major illnesses. The People's Hospitals give free treatment to slightly sick patients such as those who have colds and the like, regardless of whether they are party members or not. However, a patient which must receive an injection of any sort must pay for it himself. Most propaganda is made for the sake of propaganda and consequently the people have become antagonistic towards the government. Sometime party members are placed in an embarrassing position when they are disciplined by the party if they fail to serve the party faithfully. It was Source's conjecture that more than half of the party members were antagonistic towards the government.
10. In spring, the district leaders, such as the village guide, the chairman of the party cell committee, the chief propagandist of the democratic youth league, and the chairman of the farmers' league pressed the farmers to apply as much home-made manure as possible to their land. In April and May they were pressing the farmers unnecessarily for what they would have done automatically.

11. [redacted] young Communist using the word "comrade" in greeting persons old enough to be their parents. [redacted]

25X1  
25X1  
25X1

12. In November 1954, the government grain purchasing program was running into many difficulties and was not completed with the required time limit. The cause of the difficulties was the excessive collection of grain. Very little grain was left in the hands of the farmers when the program had been completed, and this caused numerous complaints and antagonism against the Government.

#### Communist Activities

13. [redacted] a radio was installed for the public in the yard of the Jongnim-ni People's Committee. Before long, however, something went wrong with the radio, and there were no radios in the area [redacted]
14. KANG Chŏng-sŏp, who was concurrently the instructor of the Kŏrimsang Party Cell Committee, chief propagandist of the district democratic youth league, and manager of the Kŏrimsang Farm Cooperative, went to the propaganda office of the county people's committee once or twice a month to receive training for two (2) days. Upon his return, he summoned the village people - one (1) from each household - at the propaganda office of the district youth league and urged them to set the example to other villages in their farm work. He also urged the farmers to exceed other villagers in making straw bags and straw rope, in tilling the farms, in weeding, etc. It was usually following one such meeting that KANG would urge the people to work late at night so that they might not be behind other villages in their work. Also, there were three (2) cooperative neighborhood chiefs under the manager, who held daily meetings. They received their instructions from the manager concerning what work should be done at the cooperative and then announced these tasks to the members of the cooperative.
15. The various meetings held in the local area included the meeting of the party members, the meeting of the cooperative members, and the general meeting of the village people. The party meeting were held twice monthly and the meetings of the cooperative and the general meeting of the villagers were each held regularly once a month. If necessary, special meeting were called. In principle, the general meeting of the village was attended by the household (male), but one's wife could attend instead, in case of absence.
16. The Communist were most oppressive in executing the grain purchasing program and in the collection of taxes. [redacted] cultivated 10,000 Pyŏng (3.3 hectares) of farmland, and from this [redacted] a total of 240 Kamani (17,317 liters) in crops. Of this total, [redacted] pay 108 Kamani (7,792 liters) as tax-in-kind and 72 Kamani (5,195 liters) had to be sold to the Government. [redacted] sold

25X1  
25X1  
25X1  
25X1  
25X1

only 60 Kamani (4,329 liters) to the Government and refused to sell any more. [ ] reprimanded by the Party. Anyone who disobeyed the Party line was reprimanded in the presence of the party members and he had to show fidelity for at least one and half years in order to restore the favor of the Party.

25X1

17. Those who failed to execute given tasks properly were reprimanded in such crowded meetings as the general meeting of the villagers or the meeting of the cooperative members. Those who were reprimanded by party leaders for their failure were also accused by commonplace party members. Usually, the accused explained his faulty actions and then pledged to do his best to execute future tasks properly. [ ] never deceived the Communist in carrying out his tasks. [ ] the Kõrimsang Farm Cooperative [ ] and worked under the supervision of the manager of the cooperative. Before the organization of the cooperative, the neighborhood chiefs supervised the village people in the making of straw bags and straw rope, and under the direction no one could idle away.
18. Because of the drastic food shortage in the spring of 1952 and 1953 and in September of 1954 and 1955, the Communist authorities were faced with many difficulties with the rank and file of the party members who were suffering under this shortage.

25X1

25X1

25X1